

AMERICANISM HUGHES' PLEA Presidential Candidate Makes Impression In Detroit Speech

Following is the text of his Address

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow Citizens: I have had a busy day. No man could see more of Detroit in 12 hours than I have seen. And no man could wish to see more of Detroit than I do."

"Since I was here last—I think it was in 1908—your population has nearly doubled, and you have had all the difficult problems of rapid growth. Usually when a community has suddenly to face the problems of rapid growth, it discloses a great many things that we want to excuse. It generally displays a great many tendencies that we regret; but so far as I know the growth of Detroit has been accompanied with tendencies that we praise; and with the recognition of obligation and a development of efficiency in administration that I believe is unsurpassed."

"You have here the problem of the sudden introduction of a large alien population. You did not sit quietly aloof to allow these new-comers to get on in the best way they could without information."

"You did not remain indifferent to your obligation. On the contrary you set an example in Americanization to all America; and we point to Detroit as the one place in this land where there has been shown a quickening of interest in the development of training and Americanizing of alien men and women who have come to this land."

"Now, it is perfectly idle to expect sound sentiment of American unity in those who come among us as strangers, come merely to be exploited. When we admit to this country men and women, we assume obligations with respect to their training, as well as grant to them the privileges; and we have got in this country to be awake to those obligations, and to realize that in every community there must be a well organized effort to make America supreme in the thought of every one who comes into the community—to have the language understood and spoken; to have American sentiment replace foreign sentiment; to have American ideals replace foreign ideals; to have a realization that this is a country not simply giving an opportunity to work for dollars, but a country that conserves and fosters human life; to the enlightenment of human standards of human thought; to the liberalization of all those things connected with human understanding and purpose; we want America first in the mind and heart of everyone in this land."

"And then you have shown such a fine disposition to consider the welfare of men engaged in industrial work."

Says Welfare League Work

Is Inspiration to Country

"I had this morning a very interesting talk with the leader of the welfare work in connection with some of the large plants in Detroit. That work is an example to this country. It is a work that finds its motive power in a recognition of obligation to men and women, as men and women, and not simply as cogs in a machine. We must have more of that recognition. We have always prided ourselves in this country on the fine opportunity for the American boy to succeed. Our books are full of the tales of the boys who have gone forth from their homes looking wistfully at American opportunities. We regard the boys who by industry and perseverance have gone steadily along the road to success; and because of their industry or superior aptitude in this activity or that activity, they have achieved a great success. But America is not simply a land for the man of special talent or of distinguished aptitude. This is the home of the average man, the ordinary man, the man who is doing his best, whatever his talent or aptitude; and in our large industrial occupations where thousands are gathered together in one service, we want a recognition of human brotherhood in providing for the welfare of those who make the wealth of this great country."

"And so I want to say that this disposition, encouraged by a state example, was well displayed in this happy community. We want workingmen to be safeguarded from every injury that can be prevented. We want the health of the workingmen looked after; every means provided which conduces to the proper standpoint of living; every means provided for proper recreation, for vocational training. In short, the workingmen who is in his job and expects to continue in that job ought to feel that he is doing something worth while for a community that appreciates it and gives him a fair chance to lead an happy and a decent life."

"Now, then, you have done more than that as I understand it, men engaged in large enterprises have taken counsel together; they have been willing to show to each other the results of their experiments; they have been willing to show where waste could be avoided and where better methods could be installed. That is efficiency. We have got along in this country altogether too easily with our wealth of natural resources. Men have been content, living apart, in their separate lives, to try to make something for their individual selves; but now we have reached a point where it is necessary as it has been necessary abroad to try to reduce all waste, to try to prevent all unnecessary outlay, and to try to make business successful according to the merit of a well organized, economically conducted business. And that is the way that appropriate wages can be paid. That is the way that employers and employees can cooperate together in the development of industry."

"It is idle to suppose that in the world of the twentieth century we can live without standardization. We have

got to have standards. We have got to take counsel together. And a word from now on, the word is co-operation; co-operation between those engaged in the same line of activity in order that there may be a fair knowledge and disposition to prevent unnecessary waste and extravagant methods; co-operation between employers and employees; co-operation in the community that all citizens may be fairly dealt with by the administration which represents them; co-operation through the length and breadth of this land, that when this war is over we may face the energies of a disciplined Europe and still maintain the standards of living that it is the delight to witness in this favored city of Detroit."

Hughes Wants Efficiency

In Government of Country

"Now, I want efficiency in the government of the United States. If a manager was to be appointed in an automobile factory would you appoint a man that had never seen an automobile? If you want to run successfully a large business enterprise in production would you appoint a man that had never seen the works and didn't know anything about it simply because he voted the ticket you vote? My friends, the world that we are about to live in, in the next 25 years, is going to be a very different world from what it has been."

"As I said a moment ago, America is going to face a new Europe. On the other side in every one of the warring nations they have learned to get right down to bed rock. They work with an energy and a determination and with a discipline in the production of goods that has never been known in the history of the world. They have learned the power of united effort, have learned to work effectively together by having each one do that so far as is humanly possible that he is best fitted to do. Now, they are turning that vast energy into destruction of war, into preparation for conflict. Millions of men are in the trenches in actual fighting, and millions more are preparing the munitions of war."

"Of course, this country of ours at peace is left free of a competition which is sure to set in with an alarming severity as soon as the great contest is over."

"All that energy, all the capacity, all the realization of the possibility of united effort and all those lessons that have been learned in these difficult days will be availed of to make the productive capacity of each one of those countries the actual output of the factories of each one of those countries sufficient to pay the bills that have been accumulating during the period of strife, and there is going to be a commercial contest world-wide as soon as this war is over. How are we going to meet it? Are we to be supine and indifferent? Are we to have this opiate of temporary prosperity steal away our brain, or are we to get ready and meet the situation by intelligent and constructive laws, and by wise and efficient administration of the laws we have? I say that we have got to have a new leaf, a new lesson learned in efficiency in administration in the United States."

"Now, then, if you have a great administrator appointed to a position of extraordinary power, how will you judge his efficiency in the conduct of the enormous business interests with which he is entrusted? Judge him by his words? I judge him by his appointments."

Think of our navy department. (A voice—Poor old Daniels.)

"Now, I want to state a few things that are not very pleasant things to state to an American audience, but this is the time when we are facing facts. We have said frequently that we desired to cultivate the most friendly relations with Latin America. There is a great continent; our natural friends; many communities looking to us for standards, for ideals, for a revelation of capacity of free men to govern themselves under a constitutional system."

Removal of Experienced

"Diplomats Inexorable broad and eloquent provisions of our interests in Latin America. What have we done? In country after country we have taken out men who have given long periods successfully to the study of diplomacy, and have represented the country with a credit, and had acquired an admirable and important experience. We have taken them out and put in men utterly inexperienced. I say it is inexcusable. We have had men enter the diplomatic service in recent years with the idea that it would provide a career."

"Do not overlook the fact that there are two important aspects of the question. The first is that the longer a good man is in diplomatic experience, the wider his training, the greater his knowledge, the more enlarged is his opportunity for serving the country. But not alone that. The retention of such a man, the giving to him of proper promotion, so that as he gains in experience he advances to a higher grade. That is an incentive to able young men in the country to make that career. And let me tell you this country will never be worthily represented or take its place properly among the nations, if men are appointed merely to satisfy partisan obligations, and there is no ideal of continuity of service in our diplomatic intercourse."

"Now, past administrations, I grant you, had sinned in that particular, but standards were being made, and there were men in our service of long experience and fine training. It was just as though you had taken the manager of an automobile factory that had gotten up to that place after many years of application, who thoroughly knew his job, and put him out and put in an inexperienced man simply as a matter of personal favor. How long would the president of that company tolerate any such conditions or its stockholders tolerate a president who permitted them?"

"We have, as I said, removed from the diplomatic service a very large number of men specially trained, and we did that in those relatively small countries of South America who were looking to us, the great American republic, for ideals; were looking to us as the big brother in the north, and us making provisions of friendly interest. We take away the man who understood them. We take away the man who could interpret us to them. We put in the man utterly inexperienced, simply reward him as a political job. You cannot make America great by

treating diplomatic appointments as political jobs."

"Now, then, we have had a very serious disregard of the spirit and requirements of our civil service law. In a democratic community, the hardest thing in the world in a sense is to get a general appreciation of the importance of having fit men attend to the business of the government. They understand it in private business. But, between you and me, in public business anything goes."

Democrats Have Taken

"30,000 Out of Civil Service
"Now, to avoid that kind of thing, to limit that sort of thing, to have something like a business-like arrangement, we have had laws providing for examinations and the entry of men into the civil service who appeared to be competent. We have had what we called a classified service. Now the Republican platform says that under the Democratic administration there have been created since March 4, 1913, over 30,000 places which have been taken outside of the original appointment of operation of the civil service laws. Read enactment after enactment providing in substance as follows: That the agents, clerks and other persons to be appointed under this law shall not be appointed under the restrictions of an act passed so and so, at such a time, which means the act establishing the classified civil service period."

"It has been a raid upon the civil service of the United States and the American people ought to understand it. And we have had positions, expert positions, positions requiring expert knowledge, which have been subordinated to the demands of what I regard as an ignoble partisan expediency."

"Take for example the bureau of the census. There was Mr. Duran, an expert statistician, a very competent man, well understood to be such. We have him retired and in his place we have a Democratic politician from a southern state. And he is hardly warm in his place before he is transferred to the trade commission. The trade commission itself was fairly emasculated with the law by the men, for the most part, who were appointed to places upon it."

"Now, my friends, that sort of thing has got to stop in this country if we are going ahead to meet the demands that are immediately upon us."

"We had in the coast and geodetic survey an eminent scientist, a man who had won distinction in connection with his scientific work, a man of very eminent rank. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon. In the coast and geodetic survey we have had a very extraordinary condition with regard to expert places. I mean places that were taken out of the civil service laws. I shall not go into the exact figures. In the last year, or the year ending about April, 1916, there were taken our 104,000—that is appointments by executive action, removed from the operation of the civil service laws to the number, I believe, of about 104. I believe that some 20 of those were made without seeking the advice of the civil service commission. I believe that about 22 were made after seeking the advice and with the approval of the civil service commission, and I believe that 62 were made in opposition to the advice of the civil service commission."

Need Cabinet Officers of

Great Business Ability

"Now, I desire, that in this country as we create—and necessarily create—expert positions to take care of the growing business of the American commonwealth that men of experience and training be called to fill them. If we are to have a secretary of state we want a secretary of state that will stand before the world as a man known for his learning, his skill, his power: A representative of America, a true representative of America, in diplomacy."

"In these great cabinet offices having the administration of great business departments we want men conspicuous for business ability, men who know how to organize departments, and know how to attend to the work of the public, just as a private business should be attended to, without fear and without favor."

"We may divide, as politicians, in considering whether we shall have a certain law; we may divide as to whether we shall have this or that candidate for a given office. But when the law is passed or the candidate chosen there should be no difference among parties as to how the law should be administered. That is then the law for Republicans and Democrats, for white or black, for men regardless of creed. It is an American law to be administered by the best men you can get for that department of the government's activity."

"Now, I used to think that if there was one thing which the American public was less interested in than anything else, it was the actual administration of their government. But I am beginning to believe that with the object lessons we have had abroad, and with the very definite appreciation of the crisis we are in, there is a different notion in this country about those things. I hold it is the most unworthy thing an administrator can do, to take public business and pay political debts with it."

"Now if we are going to get the motive power to accomplish these things, if we are going to get the strength and the spirit which will enable us to carry them through, we have got to have a real deep-seated pride in the United States. When I say 'I am an American citizen' I ought to say the proudest thing that any man can say in the world."

"You cannot have that pride, you cannot have that love, if American citizenship is a cheap thing; if it is a dishonored thing; if it is something which is not worthy of protection this wide world over."

"There is no one who could successfully present to an American community the platform that an American citizen's rights stopped with the coast line, and that the moment he left his shores he was a prey to any person that saw fit to murder or destroy him. If a man is an American citizen he goes with his rights, and the right to the proper protection of his country under international law, wherever he journeys throughout the world. Now that is what the Democratic platform told us, in so many words in 1912. They did not stop with Americans. They said 'American citizens and their property.'"

"Now, we have had an exhibition in the last three years, which I confess fills me with a deep sense of shame."

"I would not counsel any action that was contrary to the dictates of those usages and customs and recognized rights and obligations which we comprise under the name of 'International Law.' It was our business to stand for all the rights of American citizens under international law—to vindicate international law."

"Now, you take for example the case of Mexico. We had certain things that we had a right to demand of Mexico; and there was a proper way of demanding them. We should have said that we insisted upon the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, of just protection, such protection as we are entitled to from a government that performs the functions of government. We could have said we would not recognize Huerta if his government could not discharge those functions. We had no business to recognize him unless the executive was satisfied he could discharge those functions. But it was another thing to take an attitude quite apart from the protection of American rights and wage war upon an individual and try to take control of Mexican affairs in the interest of what we think they should be."

Styles Francesco Villa

Incomparable Character

"Now, that was precisely what was done. We did not content ourselves with not recognizing Huerta. There is no question about recognizing or not recognizing Huerta. That was a matter to be determined according to proper principles, according to the understanding of the executive as to the capacity of that government, if it were a government, to furnish adequate protection and discharge international obligations. But our administration said to Huerta: 'You get out. You can't even be a candidate. We won't allow you to run for office. We are so determined to get rid of you, that you can't put yourself up to be voted for.' And immediately after recognition was withdrawn from Huerta it was extended to that incomparable, that ideal character, Villa."

"Now, in my judgment, the administration did a very wrong thing in abandoning its proper international attitude and taking the attitude that an international lawyer could understand—that no Mexican could understand."

"They said, or the administration said: 'We do not want to meddle with your affairs; but we won't let Huerta be a candidate. We do not want to do anything which indicates a desire to control your politics, but in your domestic affairs, you have got to do what we say.'"

"Now, the Mexicans protested. They did not think we were sincere. They could not understand that. But here most of us, that is very regrettable. We have no aggressive desires with respect to Mexico, or any other country. This country has no desire to do anything but what is just. Why should we make any one dislike us? We never would, if we were correct. We never would if we understood what we were to ask and why we were to ask it, and where we were to be strong. It is an awful thing to be strong in the wrong place and then run away as soon as you get caught at it."

"Why did we go down to Vera Cruz?"

"Most of the people of this country thought it was because we had sustained an insult and that our admiral had demanded a salute, or that we backed him up in this demand for a salute. Well, that was an extraordinary thing to shed blood over. But we didn't get the salute. It turns out we didn't go after the salute. We went before the resolution was passed, and then apparently it was to prevent the landing of ammunition that would get to Huerta, and still within a very short time after that 'landing' the ammunition got to Huerta. Well, the Mexicans didn't understand our attitude; there was a fight; 19 Americans and a large number of Mexicans were killed. And then, the administration, say they 'kept us out of war.' That was war; and very ignoble war it was called, over the bodies of those dead soldiers, a war of service."

"But we did not persist in it; we came back, and when one of the brightest minds of the administration was quoted in one of the distinguished papers of New York, and asked to explain what we went there for, this cabinet officer said: 'No, not to prevent the landing of munitions, we went there to get rid of Huerta.' There you have this wrong-headed policy showing up again. The Mexicans couldn't understand it. If he had said that we did not recognize Huerta because he couldn't fulfill his obligations, if we had said we wanted a stable government there they could have understood that; but they couldn't understand why we went to Vera Cruz. That was intervention, and it was an intervention that didn't stay put. We went there and came back. It reminds me of a boy that was caught in the orchard of his father's neighbor, and the irate owner came out and said, 'Hey! What are you doing here? Where are you going?' 'Going back, sir,' said the boy."

Is Wrong to Put United

States in Such Position

"I do not like to have the United States put in such a position. It is wrong. Now, what did we do? Having gotten rid of Huerta by this extraordinary series of actions, what next did we do? We said: 'Let these Mexicans spill as much blood as they want to, that is their blessed privilege.' So we coquetted with Villa, we coquetted with Carranza, and we showed our disposition to favor any bandit in the land. Now, then, we have found what, as a result of our unpreparedness? I wish I had the time to go into that subject here tonight."

"As a result of our unpreparedness we found the young men of the Guard throughout our country sent down there on the border, sworn into the regular army of the United States, because we did not have a regular army big enough to keep the bandits over our line. I never heard of a more extraordinary expedition than that punitive expedition we sent down there. Was it a military expedition, or was it not? If it was not a military expedition, why send it? If it was a military expedition, why ignore all the essential requisites of a properly managed military expedition?"

"It went down between two lines of railroads; it could not use either. When our American troops going mile after mile for hundreds of miles into Mexico

on a punitive expedition right between two lines of railway which they could not touch! They couldn't go to the town. It was an absurdly arranged expedition. Of course, it could not succeed. Of course we got into trouble, and more blood was shed."

"My friends, we have made people dislike us, because we did not have a straight and clear path. The path of the international right is like the path of the just that shineth here more and more into the perfect day. It does not make any difference who your opponent is. If you state a position that is right, and he knows that it is right, you are going to establish the justice of your cause. And America, with her power, never need be afraid of espousing a just cause. When you take a wrong course, when you do that which every international lawyer knows is wrong, which every foreign office knows is wrong why, then they will resist you if they can, and, if they cannot, they will hate you, and will persist in a bitter animosity because they feel that you are unjustly taking advantage of the situation. We have not a great deal that we have got to overcome. Let the Mexicans once for all understand that we do not intend to meddle with their affairs, that we desire that they shall perform their obligations to us, to protect our citizens, protect them justly in the enjoyment of their lives and their property; that they will perform the guarantees that they have given to us, and then we shall have peace and happiness. If they can establish a stable government, we will do all that we can to support it."

"Talk about policy. What is the president's policy? Does anyone know? Has the executive ever had a policy for more than six months in the Mexican question? I repeat, who knows today what the policy of the administration will be three months from now? The trouble is that this administration has written a record that, no matter what it says, you don't know whether it will respect it. You cannot make much progress along that line."

"Now, then, we want, in the first place, to have our record perfectly clear that we are going to insist that Mexico shall treat our citizens' property; and we are going to insist in a way that will make us respect it because we are not going to say we are not entitled to it, but we are going to see that this is done which we are entitled to have done. We are going to have that platform understood: Protection to American citizens, protection to the property of American citizens, protection to our border from incursions, the rights that we have as one nation relatively to another nation at our doors; we are going to insist that those obligations be performed which we as the United States are going to have performed; that we do not propose any middle-some policy; that we do not propose, while we wish well for everyone in Mexico, to do anything that is contrary to their wishes, if they do want we are entitled to have done. Put that clearly before them, insist upon that, and we will make some progress towards having it done at the earliest opportunity; and our policy should be to see that it is done, and that promptly."

"I am not going to attempt to review all the issues of the campaign before you tonight. I wish I could. I am on a long trip, and I am going to make myself known to the people of the United States. There is not a particle of militarism in my composition, but there is a sturdy determination if I am put in a place of executive responsibility representing all the American people, to see to it—and that is my purpose—that America's rights are safeguarded, and that America's name in administration, in policy, and in execution is honored throughout the world."

"During his short stay in Mason county it is apparent that Mr. Sleeper made a large number of friends. He met personally practically all of the county officers and leading Republicans and in many instances was assured of cordial support. It would not be surprising if Mason county does the handsome thing by candidate Sleeper at the primary election August 29th."

Mr. Sleeper believes in fewer laws and is bitterly opposed to the present reckless extravagance in state expenditures."

WHEN VISITING STRANGE PLACES

It is well to be prepared with a reliable cathartic Salts and castor oil cannot be taken by many. Foley Cathartic Tablets are wholesome and cleansing, act surely but gently, without griping, pain or nausea. Relieve sick headache, biliousness, bloating, sour stomach, bad breath. Fine for a torpid liver.—Hites Drug Store.

He laughs best who has the laugh on the other fellow.

Even thin men have a lot of the ills that flesh is heir to.

A man never knows what is coming to him until he gets it in the neck. If it wasn't for the mistakes they make some men would never be heard of.

Keep your hand on your pocketbook when a man begins to pat you on the back.

Don't slow down on the road to success and wait for the other fellow to get ahead.

A SEASON OF TORTURE FOR SOME

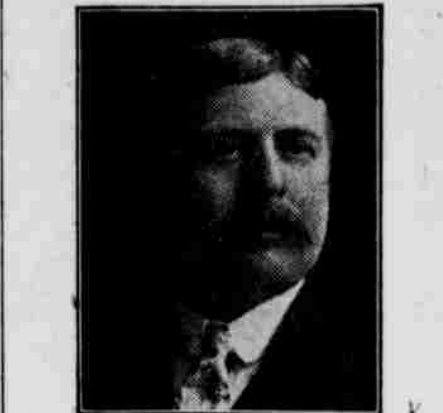
Hay fever causes untold misery to thousands. Asthma, too, counts its sufferers by the hundreds. Foley's Honey and Tar soothes that raw, rasping feeling in the throat, relieves hoarseness and wheezing, makes breathing easier, heals inflammation, permits refreshing slumber. Contains no opiates.—Hites Drug Store.

CANDIDATE FOR GOV. ERNOR WINS FAVOR IN MASON COUNTY BY PERSONAL VISIT

(Ludington Chronicle, Aug. 3, 1916)

Ludington had the honor of entertaining a distinguished visitor Monday when Honorable Albert E. Sleeper of Bad Axe, ex-state treasurer and prominent republican candidate for the gubernatorial nomination spent the day in the city. While here, Mr. Sleeper probably met and shook hands with not less than 500 citizens and many were the favorable expressions that followed. Although a big business man, Mr. Sleeper is exceptionally democratic in manner and genial disposition. He met the working men in the factories with the same courtesy and cordiality that he greeted the capitalist and business man.

Mr. Sleeper is making a tour of western Michigan in an automobile accom-



panied by his son Stephens Sleeper and Senator Fred Woodworth, one of his most able and staunch supporters. The Thumb's candidate for governor makes no pretense of being an orator and stated frankly, that he did not seek any public gatherings but merely wished to come in personal contact and shake hands with citizens of all classes as much as his time would permit. He is essentially a business man and is running for governor on a business man's platform. If nominated and elected governor, he proposes to apply the same principles to the affairs of state that he used with so much success in his own business. Mr. Sleeper states that he has not or will he promise a single office, nor does he desire to stand as the candidate of any particular class or faction in the republican party.

Those who met Mr. Sleeper were more than pleased with his directness of manner, his pleasing personality and his evident sincerity of purpose. Furthermore, since the withdrawal of Mr. Dickinson from the race, it becomes more and more evident that Sleeper is gaining strength and his prospects for securing the nomination at the coming primary loom very bright at this writing. Over in the Thumb where Mr. Sleeper is known personally to thousands of voters, he enjoys a remarkable popularity and it is said that his vote there will be very heavy. He also has connections in Detroit which insure a very satisfactory vote from Wayne county if in fact he does not actually carry that stronghold. He is also strong in Kent county and other populous sections of the state where the vote is unusually heavy.

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Bessie Mack
Clever Lady Aerialist in Two Big Showy Acts Daily at the Charlevoix County Fair, East Jordan, Sept. 5-6-7-8.